FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 NOVEMBER 1985

USSR,UAE Establish Relations

The Soviet Union and the UAE have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors, Abu Dhabi radio announced 15 November.

Iran-Iraq War

A military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses announced Iraqi airstrikes against an Iranian power station at the Dez dam near Dezful and against an oil pumping station in Ramhormoz on 14 November.IRNA acknowledged that the Iraqi attack on two "industrial units" in the suburbs of Ahvaz caused damage and casualties.

Israel

The government crisis brought on by Prime Minister Peres' threat to dismiss Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon is over, Jerualem television reported. In Sharon's "clarification" letter, which was read out by Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz in a television interview, Sharon accepted Peres' remarks that there are not and never will be negotiations with the PLO, but he denied having made one of the six accusations to which Peres objected, and he contended that another of his remarks was misconstrued. Peres had earlier given a detailed exposition, analysis, and rebuttal of the six accusations during a speech to the Labor Party Center broadcast by IDF radio.

Lebanon

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's talks with a Lebanese Forces delegation were "positive," the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated, noting that the discussion dealt with the Lebanese Forces' proposed amendments to the draft tripartite agreement. The Lebanese officials conveyed "new ideas" on how to solve the problem concerning the powers of the president, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Voice of Lebanon radio cited a press interview with Khaddam in which he denied that the tripartite agreement will lead to full Syrian control of Lebanon, stressing that Syria "does not covet the restoration of Greater Syria" and that it will not advance farther into Lebanon without an official request.

As for the U.S. hostages in Lebanon, the archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy Terry Waite told journalists in Beirut that efforts to secure their release have reached a "critical" stage, AFP noted. UN Envoy Jean-Claude Aime said after meeting Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, that his discussions with the Lebanese had focused on the situation in southern Lebanon, Beirut radio reported. In another development concerning the south, the Lebanese National Resistance Front announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio that one of its units fired a katyusha at Nahariyya in retaliation for Israeli shelling of southern Lebanese villages. Although the statement cited an "enemy" radio report that the attack injured a woman, monitored Israeli media have not been observed to mention a cross-border katyusha attack.

Tunisia

The executive bureau of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor (UGTT) appointed Sadok Allouch as acting secretary general of the UGTT, TAP announced. Islamic Tendency Movement leader Rachid Ghannouchi had earlier denounced government interference in UGTT affairs and the imposition of house arrest upon UGTT leader Habib Achour, according to a 13 November KUNA report.

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Bhandari, Soviet Official Discuss Cooperation

BK141611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, and the Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Mr V.F. Maltsev, held two rounds of talks in New Delhi. The first round was devoted to bilateral, economic, and cultural cooperation. The focus of the second round, which ended today, was on international issues.

Briefing newsmen, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said during the review of the regional situaiton the Indian side stressed the need to keep the area free of tension and external interference. It felt that efforts should be made in this direction so that the energy is diverted for development. Other issues which figured at the talks included the Geneva summit, disarmament, South Africa, and South Asian regional cooperation.

Pakistan's Finance Minister Arrives With Messages

BK150301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] A 3-member Pakistan delegation led by its minister of finance and planning, Mr Mahbubul Haq, arrived in New Delhi yesterday to discuss bilateral economic cooperation. The delegation was received at the airport by the deputy chairman of the planning commission, Mr Manmohan Singh. Later, the Pakistan minister called on the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Mr Haq is reported to have delivered to him messages from President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Junejo.

Sema Sworn in as New Punjab Governor 14 Nov

BK141305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The governor of Himachal Pradesh, Mr Hokishe Sema, was sworn in as governor of Punjab also this evening at a function in Chandigarh. This follows the resignation of the Punjab governor, Mr Arjun Singh. The chief justice in the Punjab and Haryana high court, Mr P.C. Jain, administered the oath of office to Mr Sema. Those present included the chief ministers of Punjab and Haryana, their cabinet colleagues, and senior officials.

Earlier, the outgoing governor, Mr Arjun Singh, was given a warm send off at the Raj Bhawan [Governor's House]. Bidding farewell, Mr Arjun Singh said the bold and imaginative policies of the prime minister and the courageous conviction of the late Sant Longowal have inspired the people of Punjab to reaffirm their commitment to democratic values and unity and integrity of the country.

Permanent Governor, Others Named

BK141409 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The Andhra Pradesh governor, Dr Shanker Dayal Sharma, has been appointed governor of Punjab. Earlier in the day, it was announced from Rashtrapati Bhawan [President's House] that Mr Arjun Singh had resigned as governor of Punjab. The announclement also said that the Himachal Pradesh governor, Mr Hokishe Sema, will discharge the functions of Punjab governor in addition to his (?present) duties. Mr Sema was sworn in in Chandigarh this afternoon. Dr Shanker Dayal Sharma will take over from Mr Sema.

Two more appointments of state governors by the president were announced today. The former Maharashtra chief minister, Mr Basant Rao Patil, is to be the governor of Rajasthan. A former union deputy minister, Miss Kumudbhen Joshi, has been appointed the governor of Andhra Pradesh in place of Dr Shanker Dayal Sharma.

AFP: Singh Appointed Commerce Minister

HK150500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0453 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 15 (AFP) — Arjun Singh, who resigned as the governor of Punjab yesterday, was today appointed commerce minister in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's cabinet, an official anouncement said.

Mr. Singh, himself a Hindu, is widely regarded as the chief architect of the Punjab accord reached in July between Mr. Gandhi's government and moderate Sikhs, who have been pressing for greater political autonomy.

He was chief minister of Madhya Pradesh state before taking over the sensitive Punjab assignment early this year.

Some Indian commentators had suggested that his achievement over the Sikh accord, which paved the way to the successful holding of state elections in September despite militant Sikh opposition, might earn him a berth in Mr. Gandhi's cabinet.

His deputy in the Commerce Ministry will be Khursheed Alan Khan, who previously held the commerce portfolio, but without cabinet rank.

Singh Sworn in; Gandhi Comments

BK150746 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Mr Arjun Singh, who resigned as Punjab governor yesterday, has been sworn in as a cabinet minister at the center. At a ceremony at the Rashtrapati Bhawan [President's House], President Giani Zail Singh administered the oath of office and secrecy to Mr Arjun Singh. Besides the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, those present included members of the Union Council of Ministers and other dignatories. Mr Arjun Sungh has been allocated the commerce portfolio. Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, who was commerce minister, will now have independent charge of the Textiles Ministry as minister of state.

In an informal chat with newsmen after the swearing in ceremony, the prime minister said the question of giving representation to Punjab in the central ministry will be considered after the Assam elections. Asked whether Mr Arjun Singh has been

rewarded for the good work done in Punjab, Mr Gandhi said there is no question of reward in politics. It is simply continuing the work. Regarding the replacement of lieutenent governor of Delhi, the prime minister said we had a review of the performance of the Delhi administration about 2 months back.

Asked about the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, Mr Gandhi said it is well under control.

Fighting Between Castes Kills 50 in Bihar

HK150800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Patna, India, Nov 15 (AFP) — As many as 50 people have been killed in fighting between members of rival Hindu castes in this eastrn Indian state of Bihar, newspapers here reported today. And a police officer said that in another incident policemen had shot dead two members of the pro-Beijing Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist).

Local nwspapers said that a crowd of 1,000 people had raided Lakshmpur village in the Mongye district of Bihar on Tuesday and had set fire to some 200 huts belonging to members of a rival caste.

The newspaper *SEARCHLIGHT* put the death toll at 50, while the *PATHALIPUTRA TIMES* said it was 12 and the police nine. Villagers said that at least 40 people hahd been killed on the spot and that an unspecified number had subsequently died in hospital.

The area police chief said that only nine bodies had been found so far.

The fighting was sparked by a dispute about ownership of land in the village, villagers said.

Meanwhile, the police chief in the Bhojpur area of the state, D.N. Sahay, said that police had shot dead two members of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) during a clash on Wednesday, and had arrested three others.

A sub-machinegun, six rifles and 385 rounds of ammunition were recovered from those killed or arrested. The weapons were originally taken from the police, Mr. Sahay said.

The area was a stronghold of the party in the early 1970's, when it was at the peak of its popularity in the region. The party lost its strength after divisions within its rank and file and the death of its leader, Charu Mazumdar, political observers said.

U.S. Urged To Curb 'Pakistan's Nuclear Ambitions'

BK081442 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 3 Nov 85 p 9

[Editorial: "Straight Talk on the Bomb"]

[Text] Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's categorical and clear assertion that India would not close its nuclear options sets at rest an issue on which there has been a great deal of speculation.

Political pundits have waxed eloquent on both sides of the question, one side holding that even if there is a suspicion that Pakistan is close to the bomb, India should do likewise and be more than one up on the Pakistani Joneses. There has also been the more pacifist view that even if Islamabad sets off a nuclear weapon, New Delhi should desist since the moral odium Pakistan will attract through such an action, and the consequent loss of face and clout it would face with its friends and benefactors will more than make up for the threat to India.

It is heartening that Rajiv Gandhi has not opted for the latter utopian view. A bomb, after all, is a bomb, and it would be politically imprudent in the extreme to bank on a turn-the-other-cheek philosophy. Very often, in today's wicked world, the only result is that one gets both one's cheeks slapped.

In any case, it would be scant comfort to know that the United States has cried a halt to arms supplies to Pakistan if, in the meantime, Delhi or Bombay has gone up in smoke like Hiroshima or Nagasaki.

As the prime minister correctly indicated, there is another danger when it is Pakistan that stands with its finger on the nuclear button. It has been to war with India on three separate occasions; it has an increasingly unstable military dictatorship, which is quite capable of using an external diversion to contain internal dissent, of which there is plenty.

The real danger is that a military dictatorship which becomes desperate might well get on a now or nothing syndrome and resort to the ultimate in weaponry. A similar mind-set is what made Pakistan lose its eastern wing, when it decided to attack Indian airfields and set off the war over Bangladesh.

The United States, if it so desired, could do a much more effective job of curbing Pakistan's nuclear ambitions which began with Zulfiqa Ali Bhutto's pledge to make the bomb, "even if we have to eat grass for twenty years". But Washington has preferred not to use that option, merely it is blinded by Pakistan's self-proclaimed role as a Frontline State against "Soviet expansionism," particularly with regard to Afghanistan.

In fact, President Reagan, during his last meeting with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, took an altogether perplexing stand on the Pak bomb effort over which the U.S. media have been going to town: "I do not believe they have an atomic weapon plan, but you better talk to them before the programme reaches a point of no return". As Rajiv Gandhi remarked the other day during a press conference, there is a "slight contradiction" in that statement.

The contradiction appears to be the result of the independently capsulised form in which the President is briefed.

There are diverse, at times contradictory, strains of thought within the U.S. Administration, for instance, as between Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger. The President is caught between such conflicting views and what he comes out with is often the attempt in his mind to synthesize the unsynthesizeable.

Washington would do well to follow the dictum of sensible nations: Security where necessary, cooperation where possible.

Article on Gandhi Attitude Toward U.S., USSR

BK131710 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 6 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by H.K. Dua: "Rajiv and the Big Two"]

[Text] Mr Rajiv Gandhi's sudden visit to Moscow soon after his talks with President Reagan has caused some ripples. It is still being mulled over by diplomats in various world capitals, particularly Washington and Islamabad.

The Prime Minister's visit to Moscow was indeed sudden. The press party accompanying him had already reached Amsterdam airport for catching the return flight to Delhi when word came that he would be going to Moscow instead. Inquiries in South Block show that before the Prime Minister left New Delhi, the Indian Government did receive some signals from Moscow suggesting that it would love to see him return to Delhi via Moscow and have a meeting with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev. New Delhi, it appears, signalled back its acceptance of the suggestion. What followed is a bit bizarre but true all the same. Contact between New Delhi and Moscow got lost, Mr Gorbachev did not know when Mr Gandhi would land in Moscow and Mr Gandhi did not know Mr Gorbachev's plans. It was only at the Hague and only a little before Mr Rajiv Gandhi was to leave for Delhi, that the two governments could really coordinate and work out the meeting that has caused so much of speculation all over the world. Last-minute improvisation at the Hague was thus the result of an odd communication gap but the outcome has nevertheless pleased both Moscow and Delhi and upset the United States and Pakistan.

Pre-planned or otherwise, Washington is peeved at Mr Rajiv Gandhi's stopover in Moscow. Some American papers have begun writing that the Indian Prime Minister's honeymoon with America is over. In Pakistan, the Prime Minister's Moscow stopover caused consternation. Many in Pakistan went to the extent of imagining that Mr Rajiv "Gandhi might have gone to Moscow to plan a pre-emptive stike on Pakistan's nuclear facility at Kahuta — a suggestion laughed away by the Prime Minister at his meeting with the Indian Association of Foreign Affairs Correspondents (IAFAC) last Friday. Well-placed people in South Block maintain that the Moscow visit was not aimed at tackling India's regional concerns.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi was with President Reagan for barely 30 minutes and did not have many complimentary things to say afterwards. He saw contradictions in President Reagan's stand on Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme. The President first told him that he did not think Pakistan was going to acquire nuclear weapons capability, but suggested that India should talk to Pakistan to see that it does not reach a point of no return. Mr Rajiv Gandhi spoke about this part of the conversation with President Reagan first in New York soon after his meeting the President and again in Delhi at his meeting with IAFAC. Mr Rajiv Gandhi also spoke about India's differences with the United States on such issues as South Africa and disarmament. His references to the Soviet Union after his two meetings with Mr Gorbachev, on the other hand, have been warm enough to cause irritation even among those Americans who had thought that India, with Mr Rajiv Gandhi and not Indira Gandhi at the helm, could be weaned away from the Soviet Union. The Prime Minister's statement that India's relations with the Soviet Union are the product of 30 years of labour and that Washington should wait for at least 20 years to achieve that level of friendship cannot go well with the Americans. They may well begin to think that Mr Rajiv Gandhi is no different from his mother when it comes to relations with the two superpowers.

For the last one year, the United States has been making sustained efforts to win over Mr Rajiv Gandhi to its side. Washington made similar efforts during Indira Gandhi's earlier years in power, but later came to the conclusion that she could not be weaned away from Moscow. What made the Americans see a chance in India during the last one year was the feeling that Mr Rajiv Gandhi is young and Western, oriented by training, education and marriage. His close advisers are also considered Western-oriented. His keenness to go in for advanced technology, Washington thought, would draw the young man to its side, particularly because the Soviet Union did not have the sophisticated technology India was looking for. What pleased Washington most was the kind of the pro-private sector economic policies Mr Rajiv Gandhi and his close advisers have launched on soon after winning the Lok Sabha election.

With Indira Gandhi no longer on the scene, Moscow waited anxiously to see whether Mr Rajiv Gandhi would start tilting towards the West. The last one year's conduct of foreign relations by Mr Rajiv Gandhi must have brought some relief to the hard-headed men in the Kremlin and the reassuring feeling that the Soviet Union's relations with India could remain intact even without Indira Gandhi. The very reasons that made Washington look for a chance to pull India away from the Soviet Union caused anxiety in Moscow. Some of this anxiety got dispelled when Mr Rajiv Gandhi visited Moscow last summer and struck a rapport with the new Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev — a feat the brief Reagan-Rajiv meetings have not achieved. More than the air dash to Moscow, what must have come as music to Mr Gorbachev's ears are the statements Mr Rajiv Gandhi has made, expressing openly dissatisfaction with President Reagan and the American policy on several issues.

Apart from his criticism of the United States on such issues as human rights in South Africa and disarmament, Mr Gandhi has made it known that he is going to exercise considerable caution before nibbling at such American baits as the offer of an engine for the proposed Light Combat Aircraft, anti-tank missiles and howitzers. Mr Rajiv Gandhi is keen to have the super computer and the flow of high technology, but he has made it known that he is not going to dilute relations with the Soviet Union in the bargain.

Not that Barkis is not willing. Mr Rajiv Gandhi has been keen to improve relations with Washington, but not without citing his own price. Just as the United States wants India to tone down its relations with the Soviet Union, India wants Washington to tone down its relations with Pakistan. Indira Gandhi's price for improving the relationship with Washington clearly was that it

should stop supplying sophisticated weapons to Pakistan. Mr Rajiv Gandhi has added one more condition: Washington must take steps to stop Pakistan from going ahead with its nuclear weapons programme.

Indians, whatever the nature of the government, cannot relish idea of a well-armed Pakistan, least of all of a Pakistan gone nuclear. The F-16 aircraft have certainly brought vital Indian targets within Pakistani range. An A-bomb can give Islamabad real nuclear teeth.

Not that militarily India cannot take on Pakistan equipped with or without sophisticated aircraft or nuclear weapons. What is galling to Indians, is the hole a militarily strong Pakistan makes into the Indian keenness to be regarded as the predominant South Asian power. This explains the virtual continuity of Indira Gandhi's policy on Pakistan. This also explains why the Prime Minister has suggested that the U.S. Administration should at least withdraw the waiver it granted to the Symington Amendment for Pakistan. Senator Symington succeeded a few years ago in pushing through the U.S. Congress an amendment forbidding arms supplies to any country choosing to embark on a nuclear track. The U.S. Administration waived the application of this Amendment to Pakistan in order to facilitate the supply of the F-16 aircraft and $3.2 billion worth of sophisticated arms. What Mr Rajiv Gandhi wants is the scrapping of this waiver. In effect, he is trying to convince Washington that it should stop the next package — worth $ 5 billion — of arms to Pakistan to force it to give up its nuclear weapons programme.

What has lately made Washington unpopular with Rajiv Ganhhi's government is the suggestion it sent through Mr Michael Armacost of the State Department — President Reagan also spoke about it at his meeting with the Prime Minister — that India should sign an agreement with Pakistan providing that the two countries will not manufacture nuclear weapons and will agree on joint inspections to see that they are not doing so. A similar suggestion made by Pakistan has been rejected by India. Washington has been left in no doubt that India will not sign any such agreement.

New Delhi feels that the effect of signing a bilateral non-proliferation and mutual inspection agreement with Pakistan will be the same as would have been if India had signed the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). In both cases India gives up its nuclear opinion. Whatever the nature of its programme, India has resisted the suggestion that it should sign the NPT. A suggestion for a regional non-proliferation agreement is equally unacceptable to India. Actually, both superpowers — The United States and the Soviet Union — have not relished India's resistance to signing the NPT. Both have sought to utilise the forum of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to prevail upon India — unsuccessfully — to sign the NPT. The Soviet Union, however, has cleverly avoided making the NPT as a central issue in Indo-Soviet relationship. Moscow is not happy at India's keeping its nuclear option open. But rather than getting into an argument with India on this score, it has preferred to cement Indo-Soviet relationship. Washington's inability to do so partly explains why it is missing an opportunity to build a rapport with Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

The euphoria generated by Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the United States last summer and the India Festival is yielding place to the recrudescence of the familiar Indo-U.S. polemics — much to Moscow's delight.

TIMES OF INDIA on U.S. Military Aid to Pakistan

BK150802 Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 6 Nov 85 p 8

[Editorial: "U.S. Help for Pakistan"]

[Text] Clearly we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the *PAKISTAN TIMES* report that as a result of President Ziaul Haq's visit to Washington and discussions with President Reagan, the United States might not only ease pressure on its allies not to entertain Pakistan's requests for equipment related to nuclear technology but also agree to help. But two apparently contradictory points can be made. First, if the report is reasonably accurate, it represents a major change in the U.S. policy of doing all in its power to stop proliferation of nuclear weapons. In that case President Zia has reason to congratulate himself on his achievement unless, of course, he has agred to accept America's full-scope safeguards on all nuclear facilities in Pakistan which appears unlikely. Secondly, the change would not be wholly surprising for a variety of reasons. The Reagan administration regards friendship with Pakistan as vital for the defence of its security interests in the region. It believes, or at least says, that the most effective way to persuade Islamabad not to go in for nuclear weapons is to meet its requirements of conventional weapons. From this proposition the decision to help Pakistan set up a nuclear power station would not be too big a jump. President Reagan has already signed an agreement with China whereby he has agreed to provide nuclear technology to it and he has done this in the face of persistent U.S. intelligence reports that Beijing is helping would be nuclear weapons countries such as Pakistan, Argentina, Iran and, believe it or not, South Africa.

These contradictory points cannot help us establish the truth or otherwise of the Pakistani report. The report, however, makes another point which appears to be accurate. This is that the United States is to seek a solution to the nuclear weapons question in south Asia in the regional context. President Reagan made the same point to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at their recent meeting in New York. The implication is obvious. It is for India to take up the matter with Pakistan and work out a mutually acceptable arrangement whereby neither country acquires nuclear weapons. If New Delhi does not oblige, as it cannot and Mr. Gandhi has said will not, the Reagan administration will treat the two countries on a par as far as this issue is concerned and feel free to continue and expand its security relations with Pakistan. In other words, the old logic whereby America agreed to sell F-16s to Islamabad despite its experts' view that Pakistan does not really need them for coping with the problem allegedly created for it by the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan still operates. Indeed, it could not be otherwise.

President Meets, Fetes PRC Parliamentarians

BK140541 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The PRC parliamentary delegation led by Yang Chengwu, vice chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday evening. Talking to delegation members, the president spoke of Pakistan's relations with China, which has proved to be a reliable friend. He also mentioned Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's forthcoming visit to the PRC, his first foreign trip, and recalled that the Chinese premier had chosen Pakistan for his first visit abroad. The president added that this reflects the deep friendship between the two neighboring countries which is time-tested and deeply rooted in their people. Commending China's assistance to Pakistan in every field, the president said that Pakistan is happy to see China's march toward prosperity under the inspiring leadership of her [word indistinct] premier and the chairman of the socialist [as heard] party of China.

The PRC delegation leader termed the visit as very useful and expressed confidence that this will further strengthen and stabilize the close friendly relations of the two countries. He lauded Pakistan's progress in economic and political fields and added that the successful holding of the National Assembly and Senate elections is a major democratic achievement.

Following the meeting, the president hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation. Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan was also present on the occasion.

Reportage on Visit, Talks by Turkish President

Evren Arrives, Welcomed by Ziaul Haq

BK141138 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] President Kenan Evren was given a rousing welcome when he arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on a 3-day state visit to Pakistan. He was greeted at the airport by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo. The three leaders embraced each other and two small children presented bouquets to the distinguished guest. As the Turkish president emerged from the plane a large crowd at the airport raised slogans of "President Kenan Evren Zindabad [long live] and Pak-Turkish Friendship Zindabad." A 21-gun salute marked the arrival of the Turkish president. A contingent of the three services presented a guard of honor to him and the national anthems of the two countries were played. Also present at the airport to welcome the Turkish president were the chairman of the Senate, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan; the speaker of the National Assembly, Syed Fakhr Imam; federal ministers, senators, MNA's [members of National Assembly], MPA's [members of provincial assemblies], members of diplomatic corps, and high civil and military officials.

Radio Pakistan's representative says F-16 planes of the Pakistan Air Force escorted the Turkish president's plane as it entered the Pakistan territory. After the airport ceremony, the distinguished guest accompanied by the president drove to the Aiwan-i-Sadr [presidency] where he is staying. A large crowd lined both sides of the route and greeted him with welcome slogans.

Earlier, in a statement on arrival the Turkish president declared that the deep rooted friendship and brotherly ties between Pakistan and Turkey took their strength and essence from mutual affection and respect between the people of the two countries. He said the Turkish and Pakistani nations shared common historical and moral values. He believed that the affection which the two nations had toward each other was of unique nature in world relations. He pointed out that both the countries made great efforts to give emphasis to their cooperation through which fruitful results had been obtained.

Meets With Ziaul Haq, Junejo

BK141612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] President Kenan Evren met President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in the presidency in Islamabad this evening. They exchanged views on bilateral, regional, and international matters.

Earlier, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo met the Turkish president in the presidency. They exchanged views on bilateral relations and matters of regional and international interest. During the meeting the prime minister has apprised the Turkish president of the gradual democratic process in Pakistan. The Turkish president informed the prime minister that in his country a similar democratic process is also continuing.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and Turkish President Kenan Evren had talks in the presidency in Islamabad this evening. Their aides assisted them in the talks.

Addresses Parliament, Visits Lahore

BK151307 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Turkish President Kenan Evren has said the foreign policies of both Turkey and Pakistan were aimed at establishment and maintenance of peace, stability, and security in the world and in their own region. Addressing a special joint sitting of the parliament in Islamabad this morning, he said within this [words indistinct] the two countries have set as the principle goal of their foreign policy the maintenance of good relations with their neighbors through constructive dialogue. The other nations, he hoped, would also try to find just and equal solutions to the existing problems through dialogue and compromise. He stressed the necessity for the Islamic world to be even unified in the view of the ongoing confrontation and conflict which threatened peace in the region. In this context, he mentioned the situation in Afghanistan, the war between Iran and Iraq, the Middle East problem, and the civil war in Lebanon. He emphasized that the Islamic world, acting in a spirit of solidarity, would be able to face more effectively these problems and particularly the tragic

situation of the Muslim people of Afghanistan and the oppressive campaign against the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria.

President Kenan Evren said that Turkey was following with close attention and appreciation the great efforts Pakistan was making in completing the steps for restoration of democracy and wished success in these endeavours.

Thanking the Turkish president for his address to parliament, the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, said Turkey had special place in the hearts of the people of Pakistan. They were grateful to President Kenan Evren for his personal interests and further cementing the relations between the two countries. He said they were glad to welcome him at a time when they were engaged in restoration of democracy and setting up a representative government. The voluntary transfer of power by the strong and stable martial law government of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to the people was a historic event.

Earlier, while requesting the Turkish president to address the parliament, the speaker of the National Assembly, Syed Fakhr Imam, said Pakistan and Turkey have evolved a relationship which was characterized by close understanding between the two governments and a strong feeling of fraternity and friendship at people to keep a level. [sentence as heard]

Radio Pakistan representative says as the Turkish president, accompanied by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, entered the hall he was given a standing ovation by the members of the parliament. After his address, President Kenan Evren met the senators and MNA's [Members of National Assembly] and had an informal chat with them.

President Kenan Evren was given a warm send off when he left Islamabad for Lahore a short while ago. He is accompanied by the president. He was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo. Others present to bid him farewell included the chairman of the senate, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan; the speaker of the National Assembly, Syed Fakhr Imam; federal ministers; senators; MNA's; members of the diplomatic corps; and high civil and military officials. As he arrived at the airport, he was received by the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo. A large crowd welcomed the distinguished guest at the airport and raised slogans of "President Kenan Evren Zindabad [long live], Pak-Turkey friendship Zindabad." He was presented a guard of honor by a contingent of the armed forces and a 21-gun salute was fired. All along the route from Aiwan-i-Sadr [presidency] to the airport, he was greeted by a large crowd who had gathered on both sides of the route. At place, the welcoming people showered flower petals as his motorcade passed by.

Banquet Speeches Reported

BK150419 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] President Kenan Evren [of Turkey] and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq have expressed deep concern at continuous foreign intervention in Afghanistan and have said this constitutes a serious threat to the peace and stability of the region. Speaking at a banquet in Islamabad last night, the Turkish president said his country is fully aware of the difficulties the situation in Afghanistan is creating for Pakistan. He said Turkey respects the Afghan people's resolve to achieve their right of self-determination and to secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from their country. President Evren referred to the continuing tension, armed conflicts, threats of the use of force, and acts of violence on the international scene and said the improvement of East-West relations are the key to the future and indeed to the very survival of mankind. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming U.S.-USSR summit meeting will constitute a source of hope for fresh efforts to improve the world situation.

The Turkish president also referred to the Iran-Iraq war and said Pakistan and Turkey, which share idential views in this connection, have been trying to find a just solution to the conflict so that it can be ended. He also called for withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

Referring to bilateral relations, President Kenan Evren said they have developed according to the desire and ideals of the founders of the two countries — Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and Mohammad Ali Jinnah. The excellent relations between the two countries and their mutual cooperation and solidarity in international forums constitute a good example for all other members of the international community. He said he was glad to note that economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Pakistan and Turkey was expanding.

Earlier, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the continued occupation of Afghanistan by foreign troops, apart from creating a human tragedy, has basically altered the security situation in the region. He hoped that the next round of indirect talks at Geneva would contribute to lessening tension and finally resolving the problem. He referred to the rapidly deteriorating security climate the world over, particularly in this region and said it had heightened concern in Pakistan and Turkey.

The president expressed concern at the Iran-Iraq war and hoped that the endeavors of all those who are trying to stop it will meet with success. He expressed the belief that restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinians and the establishment of their own independent state provides the only solution of the Middle East problem.

The president expressed full support to the legitimate rights of Turkish Cypriots. He also expressed the belief that President Evren's visit will cement friendship between the two countries and reinforce bonds of Islamic brotherhood.

Ankara Reports Talks

TA150531 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Official talks between Turkey and Pakistan have been held in Islamabad, the Pakistani capital. President Kenan Evren, who is currently on a 3-day official visit to Pakistan, met today with Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo at the presidential mansion, where he is staying. Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu

and the countries'ambassadors were also present during the meeting.

After the meeting, Evren called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The two presidents conferred privately for a time. Later, official talks began between the two delegations under the leadership of the two presidents. Halefoglu, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Sudi Turel, Ambassador to Islamabad Inal Batu, as well as other Foreign Ministry officials were in the Turkish delegation. The Pakistani delegation, on the other hand consisted of Junejo, the ministers of commerce, industries, water and power, and the state minister for foreign affairs.

The talks focused on bilateral relations as well as international issues of common interest to both countries.

Meanwhile, Halefoglu and Pakistani Minister of Commerce Salim Saifullah Khan signed an agreement to prevent double taxation between the two countries. The agreement envisages increasing the flow of capital, technical know-how, and services between the two countries. The agreement eliminates the possibility of double taxation for firms making commercial ventures in the two countries. Officials expressed their conviction that the agreement would significantly contribute to the promotion of bilateral trade relations.

Following the talks, Haq gave a banquet in honor of Evren at the presidential mansion. In a statement during the dinner, Evren recalled that during his first visit made earlier to Pakistan, he had the occasion to observe the deep affection the Pakistani people nurture for Turkey and the importance Pakistan attaches to its friendship with Turkey.

Pointing out that bilateral relations have actually reached an excellent level and have been placed on a sound foundation, Evren said that the determination of the leaders of the two countries to strengthen and develop bilateral relations and cooperation augured well for the future.

Evren expressed his pleasure over Haq's election to the post of president with a great majority of votes, adding that with the holding of parliamentary elections, Pakistan's prestige in the world had increased. This is a source of pleasure, Evren said. He continued: My visit has corresponded to a time when world relations and particularly problems which affect our region are reaching more serious proportions. Unfortunately, continuous strife, resorting to force, armed clashes, and various incidents of terror are steadily spreading in the international field.

Progress in vital issues which affect the future of mankind or even its survival depend to a great extent on the development of relations between East and West. The establishment of a constructive dialogue in a bid to provide a balance based on minimum force levels, the materializing of comprehensive cooperation in the international field and efforts to seek a real process of detente are still the main goals of all countries.

However, a feeling of general insecurity, which is continuously (?developing), is negatively affecting the international atmosphere and is making the world's future more volatile by increasing the possibilities of transforming tensions into clashes. I hope that the summit meeting to be held between the leaders of the two superpowers in the coming days may be a source of new expectations which will eliminate this atmosphere which is against the interests of all.

A Turkish Radio and Television team reports that later in his speech Evren expressed his concern over the widening gap between the developed and developing countries, international terrorism, the situation in Afghanistan, as well as the war between Iran and Iraq. He said that the Afghan issue constituted a real threat for peace and stability in the region. Pointing out that Turkey and Pakistan shared very similar views on the Gulf war, Evren said that the escalation witnessed in that war during recent months had confirmed the concerns expressed. He added that, nevertheless, efforts will continue to put a stop to this fraternal strife.

Evren said that as a country interested in its region, Turkey carefully watches developments in the Middle East and it was very concerned over the fact that efforts to stabilize the area had not succeeded. Evren added: Turkey supports all efforts directed at the improvement of the climate of peace and the solution of all issues through peaceful means within the framework of justice and equality, the main goal of its foreign policy.

Unfortunately, it is not always possible to receive a similarly constructive response to our policies. The stance of our neighbor Bulgaria against its Turkish minority constitutes a concrete example of this situation. For almost a year Bulgaria has been engaged in a campaign of terror and oppression aimed at destroying the nature and religious beliefs of more than a million Muslim Turks and to change their names by force. Turkey has proposed the holding of talks between the two countries for the solution oif this very grave issue. However, no solution has been found to this issue due to the Bulgarian Government's intransigent stand and its refusal to negotiate. As long as the suffering of the Turkish minority in that country continues and this issue is not settled, no improvement of bilateral relations, as in the past, should be expected.

Referring to differences between Turkey and Greece, Evren said that no response had come from that country to Turkey's constructive approches for the solution of the disputes. Nevertheless, Evren said, we still want to believe that one day we will receive a positive reply to our offers of settling differences through negotiations.

In conclusion, Evren recalled that both Turkey and Pakistan had great possibilities for developing their economic cooperation, adding that this was a development which Turkey much desired.

In turn, Haq said that in a few weeks, Pakistan will proceed from martial law to the democratic system. Stressing that common cultural, historic, and religious ties play an important role in the development of bilateral friendly relations, Haq said that relations between Pakistan and Turkey were sufficiently strong, historical, and profound to brave this century's fortunate or unfortunate incidents. Haq said that in addition to efforts to improve their bilateral relations, Turkey and Pakistan exerted efforts for the stability of the region, pointing out that, nevertheless, the region was facing serious issues. Referring to the Afghan

issue, Haq said: One such matter has taken place on our threshhold.

Haq expressed his hope that the second round of indirect talks on the Afghan issue, to be held in Geneva next month, will contribute to the defusing of tension in the area and to the solution of the issue. Haq also expressed his concern over the situations in the Gulf area, the Middle East, and Lebanon. He concluded his address by saying: Long live the friendship between Turkey and Pakistan.

Ankara: Agreement Reached

TA151125 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] An agreement has been reached during the official Turkish-Pakistan talks to reflect the indescribably [as heard] good relations between the two countries in the political field and in economic and commercial relations as well. Well-informed sources say that during the official talks, which were headed for a period by President Kenan Evren and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, the emphasis was on economic issues because there are no political problems between the two countries. The two sides agreed that they can undertake joint investments in the field of arms production, automotive industry and drug industry to meet their needs. The two sides also agreed to prepare a list, as soon as possible, of the goods the two countries can buy from and sell to each other and to ensure that their respective chambers of trade and industry begin to hold contacts.

Finance Minister, Delegation Leave for India

BK141653 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] A high-level Pakistani delegation, led by federal Finance Minister Dr Mahbubul Haq, left Karachi this evening for a 2-day visit to New Delhi.

Speaking to newsmen before his departure, the finance minister said the delegation is going to India on a goodwill mission to review the possibilities for promoting economic cooperation between the two countries. He said he will frankly exchange views with the Indian finance minister regarding all such possibilities. He said Pakistan wants to have mutually beneficial economic cooperation in various fields, adding that our trade with India is very limited, being confined to the public sector. We will consider increasing trade in commodities; indeed, both countries are considering this. He said a review can be made of possibilities for beginning trade in selected private sector commodities. Pakistan has a list of commodities that it is ready to import from India. India will also have such a list.

He said he had detailed talks with the prime minister concerning this visit, and he is taking a goodwill message from the president and the prime minister to India. He hoped that the two sides could smooth the way for a concrete agreement on (?solving) economic problems.

Kuwait Paper on Nuclear Cooperation With Egypt

GF111547 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Responsible sources at the Egyptian leadership level have stressed to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that the next stage will witness a development in nuclear cooperation between Egypt and Pakistan to develop nuclear researches and acquired know-how in the two countries. In an exclusive statement to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, these sources stated that last week's discussions between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq included the means of developing nuclear cooperation between the two countries. These discussions were held only by the two presidents themselves.

These sources disclosed that a basic agreement was signed by the two presidents on mutual benefits to be gained from nuclear research plants and studies in the two countries. They added that it was also agreed to establish a means of exchanging Pakistani expertise in the field of enrichment of nuclear elements for Egyptian expertise in the practical uses of nuclear enrichments.

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Addresses DRA Revolutionary Council Session

LD142139 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The extraordinary session of the DRA Revolutionary Council; chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, was held today.

At this session, the draft statement of the DRA Revolutionary Council regarding the national and democratic characteristic of the April Revolution and its immediate duties under the present circumstances was considered.

DRA Revolutionary Council Chairman Babrak Karmal delivered a speech in which he assessed the statement as a document of historic importance.

Babrak Karmal said: The implementation of the fundamental provisions of this statement should be transformed into a foundation for all political, organizational, and economic activities of the government and social organizations — including the National Fatherland Front, every collective, and all leadership cadres.

After study and careful consideration, the DRA Revolutionary Council unanimously approved the statement.

SRI LANKA

Security Forces Defeat 'Terrorist' Attack 14 Nov

BK151116 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] A fierce Marxist terrorist attack on an army convoy was effectively dealt with by the security forces, and after a firefight six terrorists were killed at (Horankulam) in the northwest yesterday evening. Security sources told the LANKA PUWATH that an army convoy traveling from Mannar toward Medawachchiya had been attacked by terrorists with rocket-propelled grenade, mortar, and small arms fire. The convoy had returned the fire effectively, causing the terrorists to flee.

Four soldiers were wounded in a Marxist terrorist landmine explosion yesterday at Oddusuddan, southwest of the northern province. Following an intelligence report of terrorist movement in the vicinity, three army patrols the Oddusuddan-Mullaittivu Road. [sentence as heard] The terrorists had activated a landmine at the points on the road which exploded on a vehicle in which the soldiers were traveling.

Tamil Protest Paralyzes Jaffna, Batticaloa 15 Nov

HK151010 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Colombo, Nov 15 (AFP) — A protest launched by militant Tamil separatists today paralysed Jaffna and Batticaloa, Sri Lanka's northern and eastern capitals, residents and official sources said.

Most shops and schools closed and transport was almost at a standstill as the Eelam Revolution Organisation of Students (EROS) called for a protest against a law passed 37 years ago this month by the first independent Government of Sri Lanka, then Ceylon.

The legislation was the Indian and Pakistani Citizenship Act of 1948 which disenfranchised several hundred thousand people of Indian origin brought here by the British colonial administration to work in tea and rubber plantations.

These people and their children were considered stateless until 1964, when New Delhi agreed to take back some of the workers while Colombo granted citizenship to some others.

Despite another agreement with India, 93,000 people remain without citizenship and another 83,000 have been accepted by India but have been unable to leave because of transport difficulties, informed sources said.

Although India was to grant citizenship to 525,000 people under the two agreements, it has not done so claiming that the stipulated period has expired, sources said.

EROS called today's demonstration to protest against the disenfranchisement law and the "stateless position" of the 93,000 who EROS said should have been accepted by India in the spirit of the agreement, sources said.

Jaffa sources said that militants today set off at least 10 explosives as a warning to private bus operators and shop keepers to heed their protest call. The railway cancelled all trains to and from Jaffna, sources said.

In Batticaloa, militants set fire to the track between the eastern capital and Eravur in four places, compelling authorities to halt train services. Militants also hurled a grenade at a private bus wounding a few people, sources in Batticaloa said.

A section of Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamils is campaigning for a separate state in the Tamil-dominated north and east. The EROS is one of five major militant Tamil separatist groups.

Rafsanjani Warns of 'Compromise' on Palestine

GF151255 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Friday Arabic sermon delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Tehran Friday imam ad interim and Majlis speaker, at Tehran University on 15 November — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate; praise be to God. Peace and prayers upon God's messenger and his scion and upon God's pious worshippers. We warn the Muslims of the world that the reactionary Arab rulers now reek of compromise and capitulation concerning the Palestinian question. They compromise on beloved Palestine with the blood of thousands of martyrs, with the suffering of millions of homeless Palestinians and Muslims throughout the world, and with many years of struggle by Muslims.

The reactionary Arab leaders — who lack any support among the masses of their peoples and who need the support of the great powers to keep thir usurping governments in power — have deluded themselves into believing that the support of the world oppressors can guarantee their continued domination. These leaders have used Palestinian interests and the oppressed Palestinian people as a commodity traded in their compromises. Their impudence has reached the extent to where U.S. officials announce that the sale of arms to Jordan is conditional on the start of official and public negotiations between Jordan and Israel.

See how impudently they announce the deal, and see the costly bribe being given in return for something cheap and without value! The king of Jordan receives the arms and the price is Palestine. The use of these arms is intended for a war with whom and for the defense of whom? If they want such arms for a war with Israel or to defend people, then this definitely conflicts with the set conditions.

Therefore, we can easily realize that these weapons are given to serve the interests of the world oppressors and usurping Israel and [words indistinct] to oppose the enemies of Israel. At first they consolidate the ranks of the surrogates of the United States, then they supply them with weapons. It is truly strange that they do not admit to such treason or behave as though they believe that they have robbed their peoples of their Islamic will and spirit. What is even stranger, the Arab reactionaries who participate with the king of Jordan in the plot now exert pressure, through other channels, on resisting Arab governments so that such governments would seek rapprochement with Jordan during these humiliating circumstances.

Do Jordan and Iraq not today support the same thing that Egypt does and follow the same Camp David policy? The Egyptian regime deserved to be boycotted and suspended from the Arab League, while Jordan and Iraq are being rewarded for strengthening relations with it. We warn the Muslim peoples and say to them that unless they arise today, they will completely lose Palestine and be compelled to accept the usurping and expansionist Israeli entity as a bitter fait accompli.

In addition to such humiliation and compromise, there is another plot in Lebanon designed to bring about abandonment of the path of struggle, martyrdom, and sacrifice made by Muslim Lebanon. The plot includes endeavors being made by the Phalangists, who are allied to Israel in their agentry, and the other lackeys of the United States, designed to prevent the establishment of a majority government in Lebanon, a government of the people — and the majority are Muslims. Opposition to this plot requires greater vigilance and struggle than in the past.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "When the help of God and victory come, and you see men joining God's religion in throngs, then proclaim the praise of your Lord, and seek His forgiveness for He turns again unto men." [Koranic verses] Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

Agriculture Minister Meets Zimbabwean Counterpart

LD141919 Tehran IRNA in English 1904 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Rome, Nov 14, IRNA — Iran's Minister of Agriculture 'Ali 'Abbas Zali met here Wednesday Zimbabwe's Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development Moven Mahachi.

Zali is here to attend the 23rd general session of the Food and Agricultural Organization.

In the meeting, Mahachi said his country is ready to expand economic cooperation with Iran particularly in the field of agriculture.

Zimbabwe is interested in bartering oil for agricultural products, he added.

Iran's agriculture minister said that the election of Zimbabwe as the president of the Nonaligned Movement will play a significant role in strengthening the position of Frontline States against the South African regime.

Zali spoke on the agricultural situation of the Islamic Republic. The Zimbabwean minister invited him to visit his country.

Reviews FAO Meeting

GF150633 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Interview with Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development 'Abbas 'Ali Zali in Tehran on 15 November by unidentified reporter -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Zali, would you please tell us what issues were discussed at the 23d FAO session and the conclusions that were reached?

[Zali] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As you said, this was the 23d FAO session, and it was held on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of this organization. There was a general session attended by ministers of agriculture, who made speeches. Also, there were a number of committees and commissions holding sessions in the afternoons. Ministers of

agriculture or their deputies participated in these. All member countries, who number 158, participated in the session this year. Some 104 members sent their agriculture ministers, and a large number of them delivered speeches in the general session.

I also delivered a speech and outlined the views of the Islamic Republic regarding the shortage of food in the world, problems that hinder the growth of agriculture in the world, and the fact that in many instances political issues sometimes affect the agricultural growth of countries. I noted the obstacles created by the oppressive powers of the world that hinder the actions that the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to take in the field of agriculture, and I gave a general outline of the issues of the imposed war and the problems created for us by the oppressive powers.

We met the UN secretary general and the head of the FAO as well as other officials. We discussed our cooperation with FAO and outlined our views. It was also an opportunity to talk with agriculture ministers from countries we wished to talk to, including Turkey, Pakistan, Italy, New Zealand, Zimbabwe, Bulgaria, India, PRC, Nicaragua, DPRK, Hungary, and PDRY, as well as the deputy ministers of Libya and the UAE. The session continues its work for another 2 weeks, and a number of our experts are there and actively participating in various sessions.

I participated in the session of the Group of 77, which is composed of developing countries of the third world. Again, I offered the views of the Islamic Republic of Iran on issues. There was a session of the Muslim FAO members, and I participated in that as well. There was also an opportunity to tour various important agriculture centers in Italy, and we viewed their activities, particularly those of the cooperatives that have unified parcels of land and use mechanized equipment and have created [word indistinct] industries side by side with agriculture. They have done interesting things, and we may be able to utilize their experiences.

We set forth the views of the Islamic Republic concerning expansion of its cooperation with the FAO during the sessions we had with its officials. The areas of cooperation are clear and are particularly concerned with areas of training in fishery, forestry and farming, livestock breeding and other fields. We can cooperate with them and use their facilities. The organization has some plans for the world, and it currently implements an average of 4,000 such projects in agriculture around the world. Some of these projects are currently in progress in our country. We discussed some others that will be implemented, God willing, in the future.

[Reporter] Thank you.

IRNA: Diplomats Tour Coastal Regions, Praise Navy

LD142140 Tehran IRNA in English 0602 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Bandar-e 'Abbas Hormozgan Province, Nov 14, IRNA — The Iranian ambassadors and charges d'affaires to Arab and Persian Gulf countries, at the end of a two-day joint session with governors general of littoral provinces, Wednesday [13 November] toured Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, and Omman Sea.

The diplomats toured the area on board the destroyer *Sabalan* and inspected the Iranian naval forces stationed in the area to maintain security.

The Iranian diplomats, speaking to IRNA, stressed the importance of the decision adopted by the Iranian authorities to inspect ships and confiscate cargo of any vessel carrying military equipment for the Iraqi regime.

The diplomats also praised the Iranian Navy for its competency. The Navy has had an outstanding role in thwarting plots of the Iraqi regime to spread the five-year-old Iraqi-imposed war in the Persian Gulf, they told IRNA.

The diplomats also toured the Larak Island, south of Bandar-e 'Abbas.

IRNA: Embassy Official Recalled From Zimbabwe

LD141914 Tehran IRNA in English 1902 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14, IRNA — The Foreign Ministry here said Thursday that an official responsible for the Iranian Embassy in Zimbabwe while the charge d'affaires was away has been called back to Tehran for explanations.

Recently the Zimbabwe *HERALD* published an article criticising the Zimbabwe and Mozambique Governments.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Islamic Republic of Iran greatly valued its relations with African countries particularly the Frontline States.

He said the aid of the Islamic Republic of Iran to African countries and expansion of relations between them was a well known fact.

Court Seeks Data on Nonresident Property Owners

LD142029 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Tribunal in charge of economic affairs in a statement asked the omnipresent martyr-nurturing people of Tehran that if they have any information about any property whose owners have left the country, be that property residential houses, rented accommodations, shops or any other property, to inform this trubunal about the relevant details.

Also the tenants of the property belonging to such individuals, whether the property has been rented officially, informally, through letters of intent, through the recommendation of one of their relatives, or any other means; or if such property has been placed at the disposal of such individuals under any other form they are required to inform the Islamic Revolution Tribunal in charge of economic affairs. Otherwise, legal steps will be taken against them in accordance with the regulations.

Any necessary information can be obtained by the citizens of Tehran by calling telephone number 310328.

Tehran: Iraqi Kurds Kill Ba'thist Mercenaries

LD142037 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] In a surprise attack in Dahuk, Iraqi Muslim Kurds destroyed a car carrying security officials of Saddam's regime, killing two Ba'thist mercenaries and wounding two others. According to an IRNA report, reliable sources confirmed the report, and added that the Iraqi Zionist regime mercenaries were given no chance to retaliate.

Navy Intercepts FRG Ship Near Strait of Hormuz

LD151047 Tehran IRNA in English 0946 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 15 IRNA — A 18,500-ton West German ship suspected of carrying merchandise for the Baghdad Government was intercepted by the Iranian Navy, near the Strait of Hormuz, Friday morning.

An informed military source told IRNA that the Kuwait-destined *Norasia Gabreal* has 21 German and Spanish crew members. He said the ship was taken to a southern Iranian port for inspection.

"Upon making sure that the German ship is not carrying any goods to Iraq, it will be set free," the military source said.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has warned foreign ships entering the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz not to carry any goods for Iraq which might strengthen the enemy's military capability in its war of invasion against Iran, or else their cargo would be seized.

So far the Iranian Navy has intercepted and searched scores of foreign ships in the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz. The Iraqi-destined cargo of a number of these ships have been seized and those not carrying goods for Iraq have been freed.

Another West German cargo ship, *Usramo*, which had been seized by the Islamic Republic Navy for five days, was released Monday Nov 4. The 128,000-ton German ship was reportedly carrying 128 containers to Kuwait.

Tugboat 'Western Moon' Released After Inspection

LD141731 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14, IRNA — Iran's Navy Thursday released the tugboat *Western Moon* which was intercepted last week in Iranian territorial waters trying to tow away the damaged tanker *Alexander Dieu*, military officials said here.

They said the tugboat was seized while towing away the tanker to a port on the southern shore of the Persian Gulf.

Salvage companies were on the outlook for an opportune moment to take away the damaged tanker but when the tug arrived on the scene it was met by Iranian boats. The Navy inspected the tug and released it after assurance that the boat was not on any other mission, officials said.

The damaged tanker is in the possession of the Navy, they added.

Salvage companies increased their activity in the Persian Gulf after the upsurge in attacks on oil tankers.

The companies charge heavy prices for towing away the damaged ships which are usually put up for sale in the southern ports of the Persian Gulf.

The Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran had previously warned ships or boats against illegal entry in its territorial waters.

Volunteers Leave Provinces for War Fronts

GF150525 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpt] According to a report by the Central News Unit, in continuation of the ceaseless departure of the popular trained forces for the battlefronts, a battalion of young mobilization members of resistance groups, Labbayk plan and tribal and village forces of Boyer Ahmad, Gachsaran, Dehdasht and districts of (Bahma'i, Choran, Landeh, Basht, Sisaqf) and other regions of the province of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad left Gachsaran for the fronts in order to join other soldiers of Islam. They were given a warm send-off.

Similarly, large groups of warriors from Eslam Abad-e Gharb, Birjand, (Qorveh), Mobarakeh, Kangan and villages around it left for the Zionist enemy battlefronts amidst a warm send-off by the local populations. Sanandaj yesterday witnessed the departure of a large number of the warriors of Kordestan Province for the fronts.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,289

LD141620 Tehran IRNA in English 1607 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14 IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi positions in the southern fronts, particularly the "Kushk" region, inflicting substantial casualties and damages on the enemy, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Thursday.

In its communique number 2289, the Command said that an Iraqi engineering unit was identified and bombarded in Yabis region by Muslim combatants, who forced it to flee with sustaining casualties.

In Bakhtaran (Bakhtaran Province) and Ilam (Ilam Province), the Muslim combatants checked the Iraqi supply columns and in Kani-Sheikh region the enemy positions were pounded, the communique added.

The communique also said that several positions of the Iraqi forces as well as four watch posts were demolished killing or wounding some 10 enemy soldiers. The clashes were intensive in Mehran region in the western fronts, the communique added.

In the northwestern front, Piranshah, Hajj 'Umran, Sar Dasht and Marivan the Muslim combatants maintained their firing superiority over the regions, said the communique.

The communique added that two Iraqi engineering vehicles were completely destroyed in the northwestern fronts.

The city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province was subjected to the enemy's heavy fire damaging some buildings, the communique concluded.

8 Afghan Officials Sentenced to Death for Spying
LD142324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The Islamic tribunal of the liberated regions in Helmand Province sentenced eight state officials to death, members of the Parcham Party who intended to join the ranks of the Muslim revolutionaries in disguise in order to spy for the government. The AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY reported: This group had been trained by Afghanistan's espionage organization, KHAD [State Information Services], and had joined the Muslim revolutionaries for intelligence gathering.

The same report indicates, last month, in the city of Musa Qal'eh, in Helmand Province, one of Babrak's spies was arrested while passing information to his friends via a radio transmitter. Following the arrest, in the course of the interrogation, he supplied information about seven of his accomplices and they were all arrested immediately. These individuals were tried in the Islamic tribunal and condemned to death.

Afghan Mujahidin Capture 12 Soviets in Konduz
GF150745 Tehran International Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Quoting a spokesman for the Afghan mujahidin, IRNA reports from Islamabad that 30 Afghan Government troops were killed and 52 others were captured during a clash with the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries in the areas of (Narit) and (Mitna) in Konar Province, eastern Afghanistan, on 28 October.

The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have launched a missile attack on one of the major Soviet bases in Konduz Province, northern Afghanistan, heavily damaging Soviet tanks and vehicles. They also captured 12 Soviet military personnel.

Tehran: Commentary on DRA Criticizes U.S., USSR
LD141744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1050 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Unattributed station political commentary: "Afghanistan Under Occupation"]

[Excerpt] The passing of the seventh resolution, which is usually repeated each year with the convening of the United Nations General Assembly, has once again demonstrated the importance and sensitive nature of Afghanistan as one of the most difficult problems on the international scene. Next to the issue of occupied Palestine, Afghanistan has the biggest file in the UN archives; however, the expression of concern and various other humanitarian sentiments concerning the occupation of that country, which at the moment is attracting the attention of people throughout the world, has not brought about any change in Afghanistan and has not led to any response by the Soviet Union. Although this situation is partly due to the lack of a serious and practical approach by the international community toward the issue, it is also due to the fact that the Soviet Union is trying to put forward the notion that the passing of such resolutions is due basically to political and pshychological pressures exerted by American imperialism. In this way, the USSR is trying to evaluate the situation merely in the framework of the rivalries between the two superpowers. It is natural that under such circumstances and by resorting to such means, the Soviet Union tries to justify its occupation of Afghanistan in the context of its strategic goals, and would not leave the scene in the interest of its rival.

On the other hand, it is clear that American imperialism, by making use of some trends in Afghanistan, has tried to portray itself as the main partner in the bargaining over Afghanistan and, in addition to making full use of a so-called human rights issue and on the pretext of defending the rights of the oppressed people of that country, is trying to achieve its own special political goals and interests in this contest.

Despite all this, what emerges as a certain and undeniable fact in Afghanistan and which, in fact, negates the claims of both superpowers in this connection is the popular struggle of the people and their demand for achieving independence and freedom to choose their own destiny. The struggle of the people has achieved a special sanctity and significance as the result of 6 years of incessant war and as the result of the blood of Muslim revolutionaries, martyrdoms, imprisonments and wanderings of the deprived people of that country. This has clearly demonstrated the independence and genuine nature of the movement and the struggle of the people in that country for the liberation from the foreign yoke and for controlling their own destiny.